



(19) **Europäisches Patentamt**
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) **EP 1 435 230 A2**

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
07.07.2004 Bulletin 2004/28

(51) Int Cl.7: **A61K 7/48, A61K 7/42**

(21) Application number: **03258040.9**

(22) Date of filing: **19.12.2003**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR
HU IE IT LI LU MC NL PT RO SE SI SK TR
 Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK

(30) Priority: **30.12.2002 US 331297**

(71) Applicant: **NEUTROGENA CORPORATION**
Los Angeles California 90045-5544 (US)

(72) Inventor: **Singleton, Laura C.**
Los Angeles CA 90043 (US)

(74) Representative: **Fisher, Adrian John et al**
Carpmaels & Ransford,
43-45 Bloomsbury Square
London WC1A 2RA (GB)

(54) Sunscreen compositions

(57) The present invention relates to a composition containing (i) a lipophilic sunscreen, (ii) a copolymer of sodium acryloyldimethyltaurate and one or more acryls, and (iii) an oil-absorbant.

Description**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

5 [0001] The present invention relates to a sunscreen composition.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 [0002] The prolonged exposure to ultra-violet (UV) radiation, such as from the sun, can lead to the formation of light dermatoses and erythemas, as well as increase the risk of skin cancers, such as melanoma. UV radiation can also accelerate skin aging, such as loss of skin elasticity and wrinkling. Radiation with wavelengths in the UV-A range (from about 320 to 400 nm) and the UV-B range (from about 280 to about 320 nm) can cause such skin damage, and, thus, sunscreen compositions should preferably comprise both UV-A and UV-B sunscreens. Many of these sunscreens, however, are lipophilic, and thus leave an oily-feel on the skin of the user.

15 [0003] The present invention relates to a sunscreen composition that combines the use of emulsifying-gelling agents and oil-absorbing agents to reduce the oil feel of the sunscreen agents.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20 [0004] The present invention relates to a composition containing (i) a lipophilic sunscreen, (ii) a copolymer of sodium acryloyldimethyltaurate and one or more acrylics, and (iii) an oil-absorbant.

[0005] Other features and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the detailed description of the invention and from the claims.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0006] It is believed that one skilled in the art can, based upon the description herein, utilize the present invention to its fullest extent. The following specific embodiments are to be construed as merely illustrative, and not limitative of the remainder of the disclosure in any way whatsoever.

30 [0007] Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which the invention belongs. Also, all publications, patent applications, patents, and other references mentioned herein are incorporated by reference. Unless otherwise indicated, a percentage refers to a percentage by weight (i.e., %(W/W)).

Definitions

[0008] What is meant by a "product" is a product in finished packaged form. In one embodiment, the package is a container such as a plastic, metal or glass tube or jar containing the composition. The product may further contain additional packaging such as a plastic or cardboard box for storing such container. In one embodiment, the product contains instructions directing the user to apply the composition to the skin to provide protection from ultraviolet light (e.g., UVA and/or UVB light from the sun). Such instructions may be printed on the container, label insert, or on any additional packaging.

[0009] What is meant by "promoting" is promoting, advertising, or marketing. Examples of promoting include, but are not limited to, written, visual, or verbal statements made on the product or in stores, magazines, newspaper, radio, television, internet, and the like. Examples of such statements include, but are not limited to, "sunscreen," "sunblock," "sunprotection," "ultraviolet protection," and "ultraviolet block."

[0010] As used herein, "topically applying" means directly laying on or spreading on outer skin, nails, or hair, e.g., by use of the hands or an applicator such as a wipe, roller, or spray.

[0011] As used herein, "cosmetically-acceptable" means that the ingredients which the term describes are suitable for use in contact with tissues (e.g., the skin or hair) without undue toxicity, incompatibility, instability, irritation, allergic response, and the like.

[0012] As used herein, "safe and effective amount" means an amount of the sunscreen or of the composition sufficient to protect the user's skin from ultraviolet light (e.g., UVA and/or UVB light), but low enough to avoid serious side effects. The safe and effective amount of the sunscreens or composition will vary with the area being treated, the age and skin type of the end user, the duration and nature of the treatment, the specific ingredient or composition employed, the particular cosmetically-acceptable carrier utilized, and like factors.

Sunscreens

[0013] The composition of the present invention contains one or more lipophilic sunscreens. What is meant by a "sunscreen" is a compound that absorbs, reflects, or scatters radiation in the UV range. Examples of lipophilic sunscreens include, but are not limited to, octocrylene, homosalate, octinoxate, octisalate, avobenzone, oxybenzone, benzophenone-1, benzophenone-2, benzophenone-8, benzophenone-12, ethyl dihydroxypropyl PABA, glyceryl PABA, methyl antranilate, ethylhexyl dimethyl PABA, methylbenzylidene camphor, isopropyl dibenzoyl methane, and etocrylene.

[0014] In one embodiment, the composition comprises a safe and effective amount of one or more lipophilic sunscreens. In one embodiment, the composition comprises from about 0.1 to about 50 percent, by weight, of one or more lipophilic sunscreens. In one embodiment, the composition comprises at least 10 percent by weight of one or more lipophilic sunscreens.

[0015] In one embodiment, the composition of the present invention may also contain non-lipophilic sunscreens such as titanium dioxide, zinc oxide, phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid, benzophenone-4, TEA salicylate, PABA, and DEA Methoxycinnamate

Copolymer of Sodium Acryloyldimethyltaurate

[0016] The composition of the present invention contains a copolymer of sodium acryloyldimethyltaurate and one or more acryls. Examples of acryls include, but are not limited to, acrylic acids, acrylates, acrylamides, methylacrylic acids, methylacrylates, and methylacrylamide and salts thereof such as sodium acrylates, hydroxyethyl acrylate, and acrylamide. Examples of such copolymer include, but are not limited to, Hydroxyethyl acrylate/ Acryloyldimethyltaurate (available as Simulgel® NS from Seppic Inc., Fairfield, NJ), Sodium acrylate/Acryloyldimethyltaurate (available as Simulgel® EG from Seppic Inc.), and Acrylamide/Acryloyldimethyltaurate (available as Simulgel® 600 from Seppic Inc.)

[0017] In one embodiment, the composition comprises from about 0.1 to about 10 percent, by weight, of said copolymer. In one embodiment, the composition comprises at least 1 percent, by weight, of said copolymer.

Oil-absorbents

[0018] The composition of the present invention comprises an oil-absorbent. What is meant by an oil-absorbant is a solid compound that can attract oil (e.g., imbibe the oil or attach the oil to its surface). Examples of oil-absorbing agents include, but are not limited to silica (e.g., spherical silicas, porous silicas, and fumed silica powders), Polymethyl Methacrylate, Dextrins, Cyclodextrins, Sericites, Molecular Sieves-Zeolites, Nylons (e.g., Nylon 6 or 12), Sodium Calcium Aluminosilicate, Boron Nitride, Calcium Aluminum Borosilicate (Luxsil), Lauroyl Lysine, PTFE, Bismuth Oxychloride, Aluminium Starch Octenylsuccinate, Calcium Starch Octenylsuccinate, Sodium Starch Octenylsuccinate, Starches (e.g. Solanum Tuberosum (Potato), Oryza Sativa (Rice), Zea Mays(Corn)), Titanium Dioxide, Zinc Oxide, Talc, Mica, Hydroxyapatite, Magnesium Aluminometasilicate, Magnesium Aluminum Silicate, Magnesium Carbonate, Calcium Carbonate, Barium Sulphate, Tricalcium Phosphate, Silk Powder, Kaolin, Bentonite, Hectorite, Crosslinked PMMA, and Polysilicones (e.g., polysilicone-11).

Additional Cosmetically Active Agents

[0019] In one embodiment, the topical composition further contains another cosmetically active agent in addition to the sunscreen. What is meant by a "cosmetically active agent" is a compound (e.g., a synthetic compound or a compound isolated from a natural source) that has a cosmetic or therapeutic effect on the skin, hair, or nails, including, but not limiting to, lightening agents, darkening agents such as self-tanning agents, anti-acne agents, shine control agents, anti-microbial agents, anti-inflammatory agents, anti-mycotic agents, anti-parasite agents, external analgesics, anti-oxidants, keratolytic agents, detergents/surfactants, moisturizers, nutrients, vitamins, energy enhancers, anti-perspiration agents, astringents, deodorants, hair removers, firming agents, anti-callous agents, and agents for hair, nail, and/or skin conditioning.

[0020] In one embodiment, the agent is selected from, but not limited to, the group consisting of hydroxy acids, benzoyl peroxide, D-panthenol, carotenoids, free radical scavengers, spin traps, retinoids such as retinol and retinyl palmitate, ceramides, polyunsaturated fatty acids, essential fatty acids, enzymes, enzyme inhibitors, minerals, hormones such as estrogens, steroids such as hydrocortisone, 2-dimethylaminoethanol, copper salts such as copper chloride, peptides containing copper such as Cu:Gly-His-Lys, coenzyme Q10, amino acids such a proline, vitamins, lactobionic acid, acetyl-coenzyme A, niacin, riboflavin, thiamin, ribose, electron transporters such as NADH and FADH2, and other botanical extracts such as aloe vera, and derivatives and mixtures thereof. The cosmetically active agent will typically be present in the composition of the invention in an amount of from about 0.001% to about 20% by weight

of the composition, e.g., about 0.005% to about 10% such as about 0.01% to about 5%.

[0021] Examples of vitamins include, but are not limited to, vitamin A, vitamin Bs such as vitamin B3, vitamin B5, and vitamin B12, vitamin C, vitamin K, and vitamin E and derivatives thereof.

[0022] Examples of hydroxy acids include, but are not limited, to glycolic acid, lactic acid, malic acid, salicylic acid, citric acid, and tartaric acid. See, e.g., European Patent Application No. 273,202.

[0023] Examples of antioxidants include, but are not limited to, water-soluble antioxidants such as sulphydryl compounds and their derivatives (e.g., sodium metabisulfite and N-acetyl-cysteine), lipoic acid and dihydrolipoic acid, resveratrol, lactoferrin, and ascorbic acid and ascorbic acid derivatives (e.g., ascorbyl palmitate and ascorbyl polypeptide). Oil-soluble antioxidants suitable for use in the compositions of this invention include, but are not limited to, butylated hydroxytoluene, retinoids (e.g., retinol and retinyl palmitate), tocopherols (e.g., tocopherol acetate), tocotrienols, and ubiquinone. Natural extracts containing antioxidants suitable for use in the compositions of this invention, include, but not limited to, extracts containing flavonoids and isoflavonoids and their derivatives (e.g., genistein and diadzein), extracts containing resveratrol and the like.

[0024] Examples of such natural extracts include grape seed, green tea, pine bark, and propolis.

Other Materials

[0025] Various other materials may also be present in the compositions useful in the subject invention. These include humectants, proteins and polypeptides, chelating agents (e.g., EDTA), and preservatives (e.g., parabens), and pH adjusting agents. In addition, the topical compositions useful herein can contain conventional cosmetic adjuvants, such as dyes, opacifiers (e.g., titanium dioxide), pigments, and fragrances.

Mineral Water

[0026] The compositions of the present invention may be prepared using a mineral water, for example mineral water that has been naturally mineralized such as Evian® Mineral Water (Evian, France). In one embodiment, the mineral water has a mineralization of at least about 200 mg/L (e.g., from about 300 mg/L to about 1000 mg/L). In one embodiment, the mineral water contains at least about 10 mg/L of calcium and/or at least about 5 mg/L of magnesium.

[0027] The composition and formulations containing such compositions of the present invention may be prepared using methodology that is well known by an artisan of ordinary skill.

Example 1: Sunscreen Compositions

[0028] The following is a description of the manufacture of a composition according to the present invention (Comp 1) having an SPF of 45. Other compositions may be made in a similar manner, and a suggested range of the amounts of each ingredient is also indicated in Table 1.

Table 1

	CTFA NAME	SUPPLIER	Comp. 1	Range
			(%W/W)	(%W/W)
1	WATER		43.66	
2	HOMOSALATE	Eusolex HMS Rona EM Industries, Hawthorne, NY	15	0.1-15
3	ETHYLHEXYL METHOXYCINNAMATE	Escalol 557 ISP, 7 Bound Brook, NJ	7.5	0.1-7.5
4	BENZOPHENONE -3	Uvinul M-40 USP/ BASF Co. North Mount Olive, NJ	6	0.1-6
5	ETHYLHEXYL SALICYLATE	Neoheliopan, Type OS Harmaan & Reimer Rosemont, IL	5	0.1-5
6	SILICA	Spheron L-1500 Presperse Inc., Plainfield, NJ	3.5	0.1-20

Table 1 (continued)

	CTFA NAME	SUPPLIER	Comp. 1	Range
			(%W/W)	(%W/W)
5	7 HYDROXYETHYL ACRYLATE & SODIUM ACRYLOYLDIMETHYLTAURATE COPOLYMER & SQUALANE & POLYSORBATE 60	Simulgel NS Seppic Inc. Fairfield, NJ	3	0.1-7
10	8 AVOBENZONE	Parsol 1789 Roche Parsippany, NJ	2	0.1-3
15	9 ADIPIC ACID&DIETHYLENE GLYCOL&GLYCERYN CROSSPOLYMER	Loxorez100 Inolex, Philadelphia, PA	2	0.1-10
20	10 PVP-HEXADECENE COPOLYMER	Ganex V216 ISP Bound Brook, NJ	2	0.1-10
25	11 DIMETHICONE, 200 fluid, 50 cst.	D.C.200 Fluid Dow Corning Corp. Midland, MI	1.5	0.1-10
30	12 GLYCERYL STEARATE & PEG-100 STEARATE	Arlacel 165 ICI, Wilmington, Delaware	1.25	0.1-10
35	13 GLYCERIN	Emry 916 Cognis, Corp. Ambler, PA	1	0.1-10
40	14 DIMETHICONE & TRIMETHYLSILOXY SILICATE	D.C. Fluif 593 Dow Corning Corp. Midland, MI	1	0.1-10
45	15 BENZYL ALCOHOL	Benzyl Alcohol Charckit Co. Darien, CT	1	0.01-1
50	16 OAT KERNAL EXTRACT	Oat Extract Resources of Nature Inc. Hazlet, NJ	1	0.01-10
55	17 ISOPROPYLPARABEN & ISOBUTYLPARABEN & BUTYLPARABEN	Liquapar Oil ISP-Sutton Corp., Chatham NJ	0.8	0.1-1
	18 PHENOXYETHANOL	Emeresssence 1160 Cognis, Corp. Ambler, PA	0.6	0.1-1
	19 TOCOPHERYL ACETATE	Vitamin E Acetate Roche, Parsippany, NJ	0.5	0.1-10
	20 BISABOLOL	Bisabolol BASF Co., North Mount Olive, NJ	0.5	0.1-10
	21 CETYL DIMETHICONE	Abilwax 9801 Goldschmidt, Hopewell, Virginia	0.5	0.1-10
	22 XANTHAN GUM	Keltrol CG CP Kelco San Diego, CA	0.3	0.01-2
	23 DIPOTASSIUM GLYCRRHETINATE	Dipotassium Glycyrrhetinate Barnet, Englewood Cliffs, NJ	0.1	0.01-10
	24 TETRASODIUM EDTA	Hamp-ene 220 Soco-Lynch Nashua, NH	0.1	0.01-1
	25 BHT	Naugard BHT Uniroyal Chemical Geismar LO	0.07	0.01-1
	26 FRAGRANCE		0.1	0.01-5
	27 ASCORBYL PALMITATE	C-Palmitate Roche Parsippany, NJ	0.01	0.01-10
	28 RETINYL PALMITATE	A-Palmitate Roche Parsippany, NJ	0.01	0.01-10

In a primary container, the xanthan gum, dipotassium glycyrrhizinate, tetrasodium EDTA, and glycerin were added and mixed with the water until the gum completely hydrated ("Water Phase"). The Water Phase was then heated to 70-75°C. In a separate container, ingredients nos. 2-5, 8-12, 14, 17-21, 25, 27, and 28 were added heated to 70-75°C

5 and mixed to assure that the sunscreens were completely dissolved ("Oil Phase"). The Oil Phase was then slowly added to the Water Phase and allowed to mix until an emulsion was formed. The emulsion was homogenized for one minute at 70% power using a homogenizer (Greerco 1L made by Kenics, Hudson, New Hampshire). The mixing was continued with high agitation while the ingredient no. 7 was being added. The mixing was continued until a homogenous emulsion was formed. The resulting emulsion was then cooled to 50-55°C, following which the silica powder was sprinkled into the emulsion. The cooling of the emulsion continued to 40-45°C, following which the benzyl alcohol, oat kernel extract, and fragrance were added to the emulsion. The mixing continued until the emulsion had cooled to 30°C.

10 Example 2: Assessment of Oil/Lipids Deposited on the Skin

15 [0029] To assess the levels of oil and lipids deposited on the skin by Comp. 1 of Example 1 and Coppertone Sport SPF 48 (Schering-Plough, Memphis, TN) which contains silica but not the copolymer of sodium acryloyldimethyltaurate), the volar forearms of five subjects were chosen as the test site. Four circular areas of 1-inch diameter were delineated on each of their volar forearms. Baseline measurements were performed in triplicates on each area using 20 Sebumeter™ (Courage and Khazaka, Koln, Germany). Each test formulation was applied at 0.02 gram/cm² to two of the areas. After 15 and 30 minutes after application, the level of oil and lipids deposited on the skin was measured using Sebumeter™ in triplicates on one of the areas specified for the time point. The levels of oil/lipids deposited on the skin were determined from the mean value of the triplicate measurements using the equation: level of oil/lipids = mean (after) - mean (before).

25 [0030] The level of oil/lipids at 15 minutes after application were 254 mg/cm² for Comp. 1 and 284 mg/cm² for the Coppertone Sport SPF 48 (p value = 0.02) and at 30 minutes after application were 257 mg/cm² for Comp. 1 and 270 mg/cm² for the Coppertone Sport SPF 48 (p value = 0.107). Thus, the application of Comp. 1 resulted in the deposition of significantly less oil/sebum of the skin following application of the product as compared to Coppertone Sport SPF 48.

25 Example 3: Assessment of Shine

30 [0031] The following experiment was conducted to compare the shine produced by Comp. 1 of Example 1 and Coppertone Sport SPF 48. Two subjects washed their face with Neutrogena Fresh Foaming Cleanser (Neutrogena Corporation, Los Angeles, CA) and allowed it to dry for ten minutes. A baseline digital image was taken using polarized 35 light. Both products were dispensed in a quantity of 0.3 grams and each applied to a different side of the face, which were randomly selected. Digital polarized images were taken at 15, 30, and 60 minutes following applications. The luminosity of these images were then analyzed using PhotoShop Version 6.0 (Adobe Systems Incorporated, San Jose, California, USA). Table 2 shows the average change in luminosity from baseline for the two products.

40 Table 2

Time (Min)	Comp. 1	Coppertone
15	0.007	0.077
30	-0.021	0.076
60	0.005	0.061

45 Thus, Coppertone Sport SPF 48 substantially increased the luminosity of the face following application as compared to Comp 1 which maintained the luminosity to about baseline levels.

50 Example 4: Assessment of Shine

55 [0032] The following experiment was conducted to assess the affect of the inclusion of silica on levels of shine on the skin produced by the sunscreen formulations. Comp 1 of Example 1 ("Silica Product") was compared against the same formulation without the inclusion of silica ("Non-silica Product"). Ten subjects were recruited as panelists to evaluate the shine in a blinded manner. The back of hands was used as the test site. The formulations were first filled into syringes that were coded so as to not reveal the identity of the formulations. Both of the formulations were dispensed on the back of hands, one on each hand, in 0.1 ml aliquots. The subjects evenly spread the dispersed materials with the palm of the other hand. The subjects then evaluated the shine under a regular fluorescent lamp in order to select the shinier side. Eighty percent of the test subjects concluded that the Non-Silica Product produced a shinier appearance on their skin, while the remaining twenty percent could not distinguish between the two products.

60 [0033] It is understood that while the invention has been described in conjunction with the detailed description thereof, the foregoing description is intended to illustrate and not limit the scope of the invention, which is defined by the

scope of the appended claims. Other aspects, advantages, and modifications are within the claims.

Claims

- 5 1. A composition comprising (i) a lipophilic sunscreen, (ii) a copolymer of sodium acryloyldimethyltaurate and one or more acrylics, and (iii) an oil-absorbant.
- 10 2. A composition of claim 1, wherein said composition comprises at least 10 percent by weight of one or more lipophilic sunscreens.
- 15 3. A composition of claim 1, wherein said lipophilic sunscreen is selected from the group consisting of octocrylene, homosalate, octinoxate, octisalate, avobenzone, and oxybenzone.
- 20 4. A composition of claim 2, wherein at least one of said one or more lipophilic sunscreens is selected independently from the group consisting of octocrylene, homosalate, octinoxate, octisalate, avobenzone, and oxybenzone.
- 25 5. A composition of claim 1, wherein said oil-absorbant is selected from the group consisting of silica, aluminum starch octenylsuccinate, lauroyl lysine, boron nitrate, magnesium aluminometasilicate, polymethyl methacrylate, nylon, and talc.
- 30 6. A composition of claim 2, wherein said oil-absorbant is selected from the group consisting of silica, aluminum starch octenylsuccinate, lauroyl lysine, boron nitrate, magnesium aluminometasilicate, polymethyl methacrylate, nylon, and talc.
- 35 7. A composition of claim 3, wherein said oil-absorbant is selected from the group consisting of silica, aluminum starch octenylsuccinate, lauroyl lysine, boron nitrate, magnesium aluminometasilicate, polymethyl methacrylate, nylon, and talc.
- 40 8. A composition of claim 4, wherein said oil-absorbant is selected from the group consisting of silica, aluminum starch octenylsuccinate, lauroyl lysine, boron nitrate, magnesium aluminometasilicate, polymethyl methacrylate, nylon, and talc.
- 45 9. A composition of claim 1, wherein said copolymer is a copolymer of sodium acryloyldimethyltaurate and hydroxethylacrylate, and said oil-absorbant is silica.
- 50 10. A composition of claim 2, wherein said copolymer is a copolymer of sodium acryloyldimethyltaurate and hydroxethylacrylate, and said oil-absorbant is silica.
- 55 11. A sunscreen composition comprising (i) from about 0.1 to about 50 percent by weight of a lipophilic sunscreen, (ii) from about 0.1 to about 10 percent by weight of a copolymer of sodium acryloyldimethyltaurate and one or more acrylics, and (iii) from about 0.1 to about 10 percent by weight of an oil-absorbant.
- 60 12. A composition of claim 14, wherein said composition comprises (i) at least about 10 percent by weight of one or more lipophilic sunscreens, (ii) at least about 1 percent by weight of one or more copolymers of sodium acryloyldimethyltaurate and one or more acrylics, and (iii) at least about 1 percent by weight of one or more oil-absorbents.
- 65 13. A composition of claim 11, wherein said lipophilic sunscreen is selected from the group consisting of octocrylene, homosalate, octinoxate, octisalate, avobenzone, and oxybenzone.
- 70 14. A composition of claim 12, wherein at least one of said one or more lipophilic sunscreens is selected independently from the group consisting of octocrylene, homosalate, octinoxate, octisalate, avobenzone, and oxybenzone.
- 75 15. A composition of claim 11, wherein said oil-absorbant is selected from the group consisting of silica, aluminum starch octenylsuccinate, lauroyl lysine, boron nitrate, magnesium aluminometasilicate, polymethyl methacrylate, nylon, and talc.
- 80 16. A composition of claim 12, wherein said oil-absorbant is selected from the group consisting of silica, aluminum

EP 1 435 230 A2

starch octenylsuccinate, lauroyl lysine, boron nitrate, magnesium aluminometasilicate, polymethyl methacrylate, nylon, and talc.

- 5 17. A composition of claim 13, wherein said oil-absorbant is selected from the group consisting of silica, aluminum starch octenylsuccinate, lauroyl lysine, boron nitrate, magnesium aluminometasilicate, polymethyl methacrylate, nylon, and talc.
- 10 18. A composition of claim 14, wherein said oil-absorbant is selected from the group consisting of silica, aluminum starch octenylsuccinate, lauroyl lysine, boron nitrate, magnesium aluminometasilicate, polymethyl methacrylate, nylon, and talc.
- 15 19. A composition of claim 11, wherein said copolymer is a copolymer of sodium acryloyldimethyltaurate and hydroxyethylacrylate, and said oil-absorbant is silica.
- 20 20. A composition of claim 12, wherein said copolymer is a copolymer of sodium acryloyldimethyltaurate and hydroxyethylacrylate, and said oil-absorbant is silica.

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 1 435 230 A3

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(88) Date of publication A3:
24.11.2004 Bulletin 2004/48

(51) Int Cl.7: A61K 7/48, A61K 7/42

(43) Date of publication A2:
07.07.2004 Bulletin 2004/28

(21) Application number: 03258040.9

(22) Date of filing: 19.12.2003

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR
HU IE IT LI LU MC NL PT RO SE SI SK TR
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK

(30) Priority: 30.12.2002 US 331297

(71) Applicant: NEUTROGENA CORPORATION
Los Angeles California 90045-5544 (US)

(72) Inventor: Singleton, Laura C.
Los Angeles CA 90043 (US)

(74) Representative: Fisher, Adrian John et al
Carpmaels & Ransford,
43-45 Bloomsbury Square
London WC1A 2RA (GB)

(54) Sunscreen compositions

(57) The present invention relates to a composition containing (i) a lipophilic sunscreen, (ii) a copolymer of sodium acryloyldimethyltaurate and one or more acrylics, and (iii) an oil-absorbant.

EP 1 435 230 A3

European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 03 25 8040

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)	
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim		
Y	<p>ANONYMOUS: "Simulgel NS, an emulsifying/thickening polymer for new sensations" DOCUMENT AVAILABLE ELECTRONICALLY FROM SEPPIC, ON LINE, July 2001 (2001-07), XP002256259 *pages 4,9,11,17,27-31*</p> <p>-----</p> <p>EP 0 919 222 A (SCHERING PLOUGH HEALTHCARE) 2 June 1999 (1999-06-02) * page 3, line 4 - line 58 * * page 2, line 41 - line 43 * * page 4, line 29 - line 37 * * claims; examples *</p> <p>-----</p> <p>WO 03/022236 A (UNILEVER PLC ; LEVER HINDUSTAN LTD (IN); UNILEVER NV (NL)) 20 March 2003 (2003-03-20) * page 14; examples 1-8 *</p> <p>-----</p> <p>EP 1 203 789 A (OREAL) 8 May 2002 (2002-05-08) * page 2, line 8 - line 9 * * page 3, line 11 - page 4, line 49 * * page 5, line 24 - page 6, line 24 *</p> <p>-----</p> <p>WO 02/055045 A (BOUTELET KARL ; CANDAU DIDIER (FR); OREAL (FR)) 18 July 2002 (2002-07-18) * example 1 *</p> <p>-----</p>	1-20	A61K7/48 A61K7/42	
A		1-20	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7) A61K	
A		1-20		
<p>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p>				
Place of search	Date of completion of the search		Examiner	
Berlin	5 October 2004		Pelli Wablat, B	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS				
<p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons</p> <p>& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>				

ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.

EP 03 25 8040

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on. The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

05-10-2004

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0919222	A	02-06-1999	US	5914102 A	22-06-1999
			AU	1415799 A	15-06-1999
			AU	737216 B2	09-08-2001
			AU	9407998 A	17-06-1999
			CA	2254409 A1	26-05-1999
			EP	0919222 A1	02-06-1999
			JP	11246381 A	14-09-1999
			WO	9926599 A1	03-06-1999
			ZA	9810683 A	24-05-1999
<hr/>					
WO 03022236	A	20-03-2003	WO	03022236 A1	20-03-2003
			EP	1424991 A1	09-06-2004
			US	2003118619 A1	26-06-2003
<hr/>					
EP 1203789	A	08-05-2002	FR	2816315 A1	10-05-2002
			CN	1357313 A	10-07-2002
			EP	1203789 A1	08-05-2002
			JP	2002179550 A	26-06-2002
			US	2003108497 A1	12-06-2003
<hr/>					
WO 02055045	A	18-07-2002	FR	2819180 A1	12-07-2002
			EP	1353642 A1	22-10-2003
			WO	02055045 A1	18-07-2002
			US	2004071641 A1	15-04-2004
<hr/>					

EPO FORM P0459

EP For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

This Page Blank (upside)